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LATHI CHARGE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, FEB. 28. A TELEPHONED REPORT RECEIVED HERE SAID THAT THE POLICE YESTERDAY USED LATHIS, BAYONETS AND REVOLVERS IN AN EFFORT TO STOP SEPOYS FROM A DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST OVER THE SENTENCE PASSED BY A MILITARY COURT UPON A MEMBER OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE'S INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY.

The report said that "more and more men are coming out and parading through the streets carrying Congress and other flags."

A message from Nagpur said that a troop demonstration at Jabalpur was in sympathy with last week's mutiny of Indian seamen and as a protest against the court-martial sentence of a captain who had served in the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army.

A message from Lahore, northern India, said that student demonstrators stopped the car of the Punjab Governor, Sir Bertrand Gancey, removed the Union Jack and stoned the machine. The Governor and his aide escaped without injury. Earlier on the Mail, which is the fashionable business quarter of Lahore, bricks were thrown and an English soldier was manhandled but escaped.

A British communiqué said that 396 men from Royal Indian Navy ships and shore establishments who were involved in last week's mutiny had been removed to a camp waiting investigation.—Associated Press.

A Girdle, M'am? Certainly!

LONDON, FEB. 28. IN A WORLD MADE UNHAPPY BY CONTROLS OF VARIOUS KINDS ON PRICES, COMMUNICATIONS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, TO NAME A FEW, ENGLISH WOMEN MAY, AFTER FOUR YEARS, FIND SOME HAPPINESS IN BEING ABLE TO CONTROL ONE OF THEIR HIPS.

The Board of Trade announced that girdles—undergarments designed to render shapely hips even more attractive or to impart at least some appeal to shapeless hips—may be produced once more and will reach retailers late in the Spring.

Prices, as well as hips, will be controlled with the garments which will stretch both horizontally and vertically being offered at 7s. while girdles which stretch horizontally only will be marketed at 5s.6.—Associated Press.

W.A.A.F.s Eat More Than Miners

London, Feb. 28. The Road Minister, Sir Ben Smith, was asked in the House of Commons today by Mr. E. H. Kelling, Conservative for Twickenham, whether he would publish an official report the particulars of rationing—exclusive of catering supplies—issued to miners and members of the W.R.N.S., A.P.S. and W.A.A.F., fed in messes and whether he would specify really the items of which these women receive larger rations than miners.

Sir Ben Smith replied that he would publish such a statement. Allowance for women's services at present exceeded those of miners in the case of meat, bacon, preserves, margarine and sugar. Services rationed meals were now under review by his department and the rationing committee. He would publish a fuller statement later.

HONG KONG TREASON TRIAL

Mother Of Murdered Agent Tells Of Encounter With The Accused

"What Can You Do To Me?"

THE STORY OF HIS VARIOUS MEETINGS WITH THE ACCUSED, GEORGE WONG, BEFORE AND AFTER HE JOINED THE BRITISH ARMY AND GROUP AS AN AGENT WORKING IN HONG KONG, WAS TOLD YESTERDAY BY A YOUNG CHINESE, WILLIAM LEE, NOW WORKING FOR THE SPECIAL BRANCH, WHO RELATED IN EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON OF WONG HIS VARIOUS ENCOUNTERS WITH ACCUSED AND HOW THE LATTER HAD OFFERED HIM A JOB TO LAND IN AUSTRALIA WITH THE FIRST JAPANESE INVADING TROOPS, PROMISING HIM THAT THERE WAS A LOT OF MONEY TO BE MADE OUT OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

ANOTHER WITNESS WHO GAVE EVIDENCE YESTERDAY WAS YU YUEN-FONG, THE MOTHER OF ANOTHER B.L.G., JACKIE LAU, WHO TOLD OF HOW HER SON WAS ARRESTED IN RETALIATION FOR THE ESCAPE OF HER SON AND WILLIAM LEE AND HOW SHE SUBSEQUENTLY LEARNED FROM ACCUSED, TWO YEARS AFTER THE ARREST, THAT HE HAD KILLED HER SON.

Koichi Harasawa, the translator, who testified at Thursday's hearing to the translation of records of the Japanese Military Tribunal in Hong Kong, was recalled for questioning by Wong.

Wong (in English): Who was the interpreter in the cases mentioned in your translation.
Koichi: I have no idea.
Capt. Yamaguchi Koichi, 28, told Mr. Silva that at the time of the surrender and for some time past he was a judge of the Japanese Military Tribunal in Hong Kong. He graduated a barrister from the Ritsumei Kan University in 1941 and immediately joined the Army as a judicial officer.

Yamaguchi was shown a book which he said contained the official records of trials and sentences.

Mr. Silva: It also contains the record of each prisoner after sentencing?—Yes.
Were these records kept carefully in the sense that before every item was entered it was checked?—Yes.

In order to ensure that they are not tampered with or pages being torn out, what was done?—The pages were numbered. To prevent pages being torn out, we folded two adjoining pages together and affixed a chop, half on one page and half on the other.

Whose chop is affixed on those adjoining pages?—One of the judicial officers concerned in the case.

If there was written entry and if the written entry was altered, what was done?—In case of alterations, a note to this effect was written on the page with the chop of the officer who made the alterations.

DEATH IN PRISON

Yamaguchi was then told to look in the book for the names of Enrique Lee and Rampa Chillo. After this was done Mr. Silva asked:

There were three judges at that trial. Who were they?—Major Watanabe, (the Chief Judge), Lieut. Masuno and myself.

What was the sentence imposed on Ghillo?—Ten years imprisonment.

On Lee?—Five years.

These sentences were later commuted to lesser sentences?—Yes. On December 8, 1944, Ghillo's was reduced to seven and a half years and Lee's to three years and nine months.

There is a final entry there concerning Lee. What does it say?—The record shows that Lee died in prison on July 20, 1945.

Will you please look into the records also for the names of F. E. d'Almada Remedios, F. X. d'Almada Remedios, H. A. Barros, L. M. O. Gardner, and D. S. Dingarmal?—The names are contained in the 1944 records.

What was the sentence on F.

d'Almada Remedios?—Ten years imprisonment.

F. X. d'Almada Remedios?—Ten years.

Gardner?—Two years.

Dingarmal?—Five years.

CONFESSIONS

Mr. Silva: These sentences were also reduced?—In December 1944, the sentences were reduced as follows: F. E. A. d'Almada Remedios to seven years and six months; Barros to three years and six months; Gardner to a year and seven months; and Dingarmal's sentence was remitted entirely.

Mr. Silva: You were one of the three judges?—Yes.

Mr. Silva: The signatures and chops of all these judges are affixed to that record?—Yes.

Mr. Silva: Is it correct that almost invariably in all the trials a confession by each prisoner was adduced in evidence?—Confessions are not recorded in detail.

Mr. Silva: But there was a confession in each case?—Yes.

Mr. Silva: Were they written or verbal?—Sometimes verbal, sometimes written.

When asked by Mr. Kwan if he wished to question Yamaguchi, Wong asked: What was the name of the witness in Enrique Lee's case?—There was no witness.

The fifth witness, Jerome Edward Law, alias Lau Ming-soi, said he was educated by the Brothers of Christian Schools, and after his graduation served for six years as a member of the staff of the institution.

From 1934 to the outbreak of war, he conducted shorthand (Continued on Pages 2 and 6)

GERMAN RATION CUT

London, Feb. 28. The British Cabinet has decided on German ration cuts in face of the report from Field-Marshal Montgomery that the cuts would lead at once to the risk of civil troubles, rioting and disorder, epidemics difficult to control and confine and a fall in the output of Ruhr coal-miners, the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Express" said today.

The Field-Marshal's report was made direct to Mr. J. B. Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who is the minister in charge of German affairs, the correspondent added.

The newspaper announced the cuts under banner headlines "Britain puts Germans on Starvation Line"—and quoted expert opinion that the level of 1,000 calories a day allowed to the German means that "starvation is almost certain." (Reuters)

Indian Troops To Leave Indonesia

London, Feb. 28. A Reuters dispatch from New Delhi to-day quoted Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, the British C.-in-C. in India, as stating that the withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia would begin on Friday.

He made the statement in an address to the upper house of the Indian Central Assembly, the dispatch said. Indian nationalist leaders have been critical of the use of Indian troops against Indonesian nationalists, whose aspirations for independence have won expressions of sympathy in India.

General Auchinleck's statement was in reply to a Congress Party leader who moved for a general debate "on the continued employment of Indian troops in Indonesia for the purpose of suppressing the Indonesian nationalist movement for independence."

Allied Headquarters in the Netherlands Indies denied on Wednesday reports that British troops would leave Java in April.—Associated Press.

R.A.F., Navy Ahead In Demobbing

LONDON, FEB. 28. THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, MR. ISAACS, WAS ASKED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY WHY BY JUNE 23 THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WOULD BE THREE GROUPS AHEAD OF THE ARMY RELEASE SCHEDULE AND THE ROYAL NAVY 20 GROUPS AHEAD.

In reply, Mr. Isaacs stated: "This is because the services have different proportions of their total strength in various service groups and as the strength of each service was being reduced as rapidly as consistent with its commitments, it is not possible to release the same groups at the same time in each service."

"Although Army releases will not reach beyond group 32 by next June, the statement, which I made in February indicates that releases and discharges by that date will be representative of the greater percentage of the reduction of June, 1945, strength in the case of the Army, than in the case of the other two services."

Mr. Collins, Labour Member for Taunton, asked the War Minister if he was aware that the Royal Army Medical Corps personnel in release groups 23 to 30 had been informed that their demobilisation might be deferred for a period of three months; what were the reasons for this decision and if he would take all possible steps to ensure even rates of release of all grades in the Army.

The War Minister, Mr. Lawson, replied: "No decision to defer the R.A.M.C. and other ranks in these groups has been taken and any information to this effect which has been given to them is unwarranted. Apart from any individual deferments which may be necessary, the R.A.M.C. and other ranks in these groups will be released in accordance with the general programme for the Army as a whole."—Reuter.

Tani Enters Sugamo Gaol

Tokyo, Feb. 28. Masayuki Tani, once Tokyo's Foreign Minister and one of Japan's best known diplomats, was committed to Sugamo Prison last night on war criminal charges, the Public Relations Office announced today.

Tani was named on the Dec. 2, 1945 war criminal list but was given an extension of time to surrender himself because of illness. Meanwhile, the central Japanese office reported that General Awa Matsuo, Japanese commander at the time of the Manila massacre, was being held at Atsuta.

U.S. SHOULD TALK BACK TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28. SENATOR ARTHUR VANDENBERG, REPUBLICAN LEADER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, REPORTING TO CONGRESS ON THE UNITED NATIONS MEETING AND DISCUSSING THE QUESTION "WHAT IS RUSSIA UP TO?" DECLARED YESTERDAY: "THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA CAN ARRIVE TOGETHER AT A REASONABLE HARMONY IF THE UNITED STATES SPEAKS AS PLAINLY UPON ALL OCCASIONS AS RUSSIA DOES. IF THE UNITED STATES JUST AS VIGOROUSLY SUSTAINS OPENLY HER PURPOSES AND IDEALS UPON ALL OCCASIONS AS RUSSIA DOES, IF WE ABANDON THE INNUMERABLE FICTIONS ENCOURAGED BY OUR FELLOW TRAVELLERS, THAT WE SOMEHOW JEOPARDISE PEACE BY SPEAKING BACK TO RUSSIA."

Vandenberg added that the "situation calls for patience and good will but not for vacillation. Let America take her stand." He said that the United States must make it plain "that there is a line beyond which we will not go."

He said that all should feel an equal freedom, an equal duty and an equivalent responsibility. "It would be impossible to over-emphasize the importance of our own role and of our own performance in such epochal events and the need for positive foreign policies as our consistent guide."

POWER POLITICS

Vandenberg said that he had sensed in London "what seemed to be too great a tendency to relapse into power politics." He said he missed "the uplifting and sustaining moral cause that seemed to imbue the earlier Charter sessions at San Francisco."

Nevertheless he expressed confidence that the United Nations had shown they can cope with world problems adding: "I return to the belief that it can succeed, unless Russia, Britain and the United States individually or collectively make it impossible."

Vandenberg addressed the Senate, not as a Senator, but as an American delegate to the London conference. He said that the United Nations in 37 days in London "turned a by-product into a going concern, an ideal into a reality." Seventy Senators were listening with avid attention to the report. All applauded, many praised it. House members crowded into the rear of the Chamber and joined Senators in shaking Vandenberg's hand.

MESSAGE OF HOPE

Senator Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, said that "the

"I AM LIABLE TO EXECUTION"

TOKYO, FEB. 28. "THEY HAVE JUST TOLD ME I AM LIABLE TO EXECUTION," WROTE LT. DEAN E. HALLMARK, ONE OF THE DOOLITTLE FLIERS. "I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT."

THE DALLAS, TEXAS, FLIER WAS ONE OF THREE CAPTURED IN CHINA WHO WAS EXECUTED BY THE JAPANESE, KNOWING OF HIS EXECUTION AND WITH ONLY A FEW HOURS TO LIVE, HE WROTE DOWN AND IN A LETTER TO "DEAR MOTHER, DAD AND SIS" WROTE:

"I am a prisoner of war and I think I will be taken care of until the end of the war. I didn't want war in the first place. I came on a bombing mission because I was told to and because I was an army pilot. I have a heart and I didn't want anyone to die because of me. So that is why I always have been against war. I wish there was some way that war could be avoided and peace be everlasting in the world."

Copies of letters of Lt. Hallmark, Lt. William Farrow and Harold A. Spatz, were uncovered at the War Ministry Building where the trials of Japanese war crimes suspects are held.

AS EVIDENCE

Major-General Yasuo Kuroki, Chief of Staff of the Japanese army in China, sent the letters to the Vice-Minister of War in Tokyo with a definition "I hereby

Another Army Mutiny

GILLINGHAM, FEB. 28. ONLY THREE DAYS AFTER THE ALDERSHOT MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS WERE RENDERED UNINHABITABLE FOLLOWING THE MASS RIOT OF ITS INMATES, ANOTHER MUTINY BROKE OUT LAST NIGHT AT THE FOUR DANIELS MILITARY DETENTION CAMP AT GILLINGHAM, UNDER FAVOUR OF A SNOWSTORM.

About 150 prisoners were involved in the riot which started when the 23 occupants of a recreation hut, suddenly ran amok, breaking all windows and furniture. Pushing an unarmed guard, they forced the door and burst into the compound. Aided by driving snow they made immediately for the guard cells where the history of all prisoners is kept and burnt it to the ground.

Meanwhile, unarmed guards tried to round up the mutineers but 15 succeeded in escaping over the barbed wire fence and out through the dense woods. Eight of these had been recaptured by this afternoon and a search is still going on for the others.

The disturbance, however, was confined to a small section of the camp and was eventually quelled. To-day all prisoners were kept indoors.

The rioters are all detained for crimes such as desertion, stealing, violence or disobedience to their superiors.—Reuter.

Malays Arrested

Singapore, Feb. 28. The British Military Administration announced that 25 Malays were arrested yesterday in an investigation of a disturbance in the Chinese market place of Batu Malim on Feb. 11.

Ten Chinese children and two Malays were wounded in the outbreak of racial tension in the northern Malay State of Pahang. Mr. Pank-hing, newly arrived Chinese Consul-General, conferred with the British Military Authorities and expressed concern over the clashes between Chinese and Malays.

He said he was assured that precautions had been taken to guard against such incidents as that in Batu Malim.—Associated Press.

The Weather

Tokyo (Japan): Cloudy to overcast with rain for at least 24 hours. High tide later. Yankovsky's temperature: Maximum: 70 degrees at 4 p.m. Minimum: 70 degrees at 7 a.m.

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Gangsterdom

The sudden crop of acid-throwing incidents in the streets of the Colony, in which the victims have been or have been believed to be dancing hostesses, is a symptom of the attempted revival of the old "protection" racket. It is, in short, the work of a criminal gang, attempting to collect tribute from dancing hostesses, on the pretext of affording them protection from other gangs, and by a campaign of terrorism, attempting to convince them that acceptance of "protection" at a fee, would be most advisable. This is gangsterdom à la Americaine in its most vicious form, and it is hardly necessary to argue in favour of an unrelenting effort to stamp it out now, while it remains in more or less incipient form. The peril of permanent searing by vitriol and acid contains all the elements of horror and dread for any woman, and those who are prepared to employ bestiality of this type must expect no mercy if they are brought to book. The question of whether or not the cabaret girl is a worthy or an essential citizen does not enter into it. She is practising a profession which is lawful, her cabarets are licensed to conduct their business. The girl and the cabaret are both within the law, and police responsibility for their safety from molestation is inescapable. There is the further point to be considered that if the gang or gangs are permitted to establish themselves in one racket, it will not be long before they begin to extend their field of operations. Insofar as this is a menace, it is also a challenge.

Soviet Recovery

The courage and imagination which took Russia triumphantly through the war are manifest in Stalin's plans for industrial reconstruction. The Germans occupied the principal industrial areas of Russia and forced her to develop new regions in the Urals and even beyond, to which the factories of the Donetz Basin were transported before they had been overrun. These factories are to be maintained, and in the Donetz Basin where the full malice of the German scorched earth policy was directed, Russia has started from scratch. Supplies of new materials fall far short of the immense demand, and the tremendous loss of man-power due to casualties, creates a deficiency which will take a long time to overcome. Marshal Stalin's programme here envisages education developments which will greatly augment the number receiving advanced technical training. All in all, this many-sided activity has for its purpose the provision of the necessities and elementary comforts of life with which the Russian people have gone without so long. There may be much in Moscow's foreign policy which gives ground for criticism, but it is difficult to examine her energetic rehabilitation campaign without admiration.

Tailpiece

Talking of V.D. clinics, as we were in these columns yesterday, it is not the happiest of arrangements that such institutions should be associated, as happens in Kowloon, for example, with a baby welfare clinic. Were we to be facetious, we might suggest that mothers stay away because of a fear that the reason for their visit could be misinterpreted, and that a "respectable" girl, who has been unfortunate, might refuse to go lest it be thought that she was going to have a baby! The underlying truth is there, nevertheless, and as far as mothers are concerned it is a solid objection, to which the staggering of hours does not provide a satisfactory answer.

Robbers In Uniform

Six men, who were stated to have masqueraded as members of the Chinese Army, were charged before Mr. W. H. Laidmer yesterday with demanding money with menaces and kidnapping the complainant, Lai Ming, Sub-Inspector J. R. Sykes, was in charge of the prosecution.

Complaint said that on the night of Jan. 29, while working at the Hop Hing Tea House, five men dressed in Chinese military uniforms entered. First accused, Li Wan Sang, told him that they were sent to arrest him as he had been working for the Japanese in Waichow. The leader, Captain Wan Tsan Sze, was kind-hearted and would accept \$10,000 to set Lai free. Wan was dressed in Chinese captain's uniform.

The price was finally fixed at \$5,000, but Lai had no ready cash. Lai's two female cousins were sent for and told to raise the money. The gang was paid only \$350 that night and Lai was taken by force to the Wo Ping Boarding House.

FORCED TO SIGN
 Under threats and force, Lai had to sign a confession that he had been a traitor. He was also told to write a letter to his cousin asking them to raise as much money as possible.

The next day, Li Wan Sang, Li Fuk and Kong Po-shan went back to the Hop Hing Tea House to obtain the balance and were arrested by police under Inspector Drury. The party then proceeded to the Wo Ping and arrested Wan Tsan Sze, Fung Pui and Chan Fong. Complaint was found in the same room.

Wan was an invalid, a demobilized captain of the Chinese Army. He was wearing his uniform and badge of rank.

First accused said that Lai Ming gave \$350 willingly and wrote and confession and letter in the hope of obtaining money from his cousin. Li Wan Sang denied having ever mentioned \$10,000.

Wong Pak stated that he was in the second-hand clothing business and lost money through complainant who was an employee of the Japanese forces in Waichow.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

MONEY MART

Outstanding feature of yesterday's money market was the drop in gold which dropped 18 points overnight and went down another 13 in the course of the day, though towards the end it recovered seven points.

The price opened in the morning at \$520 per tael as against \$518 at the previous day's close, and shortly after noon it fell to \$507, but from then on buyers came in and brought the price back to \$514 at the close.

Chinese national currency also weakened. Futures opened at HK\$1.05 to ON\$1.00, 11 points lower than the previous day, and in the absence of buyers fell to \$1.02 at the close.

Spot price was \$1.30, 10 points lower than the previous day. There was no change in U.S. dollars at \$5.90, and Australian pounds at \$12.60, but English Sterling fell to \$17.50.

BOLD ROBBERY

A customer in the Ming Tak Chinese Bank, 161, Queen's Road Central, was the victim of a bold daylight robbery at about 3 p.m. yesterday when three well-dressed men, armed with revolvers, stole \$200,000 in Custom Gold Unit notes (approximately CN\$5,000,000).

He was just going to change the money into local currency when the robbers held him up. No arrest has yet been made.

MARRIAGES

The forthcoming marriage between the well-known local lawyer, Mr. Frederick Zimmerman, of No. 44, Blue Pool Road, and Miss Doris Kotowall, of No. 62, Conduit Road, is announced.

The forthcoming marriage of Probationary Sub-Ins. In Hak-tain, of No. 110, Prince Edward Road, and Miss Ng Ngan-mui, of No. 13, Dumbarton Road, was also announced.

R.A.F. I.G. DUE

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt, Inspector-General of the R.A.F., is expected to arrive in Hong Kong at 1.30 p.m. He is here on a tour of inspection and will stay till Sunday.

To-night he will dine with His Excellency, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt.

The Chinese drivers of Royal Navy motor vehicles, who went on strike on Wednesday morning, returned to work as usual yesterday morning.

(Continued from Page 1)

classes. In May, 1941, he joined the A.R.P., Kowloon City Division, under Mr. C. H. Basto.

PRESSED INTO SERVICE
 Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he was destitute. He had a wife and four children, and the fifth was born on Jan. 31, 1942.

Three weeks after the occupation of Hong Kong, electricity was laid on again and he listened nightly wireless broadcasts from Chungking and gathered that the war would only last six months.

By the end of May, 1944, he had a knowledge of colloquial Japanese. At the request of Doctor Olinde de Souza he went with him to the Kowloon City Gendarmerie to act as interpreter for the doctor, who wanted to obtain a permit to take medicine to Macao.

At the Gendarmerie, he was told that two of the Formosan interpreters did not know English. He was pressed into the service, where he served for about three months.

His service was short because he found the work highly distasteful and very dangerous, especially after the first case he handled in which several persons were involved. He took every opportunity to quit the service. The danger to him was personal and imminent, because throughout all the interrogations in which he took part, he found himself going out of his way in spite of great personal risk to coach the accused and even to mutilate the questions and answers in their favour.

TERRIBLE WEAPON
 During his service and during the occupation, he had been particularly observant of Japanese psychology. During his comparatively short term of service in the Gendarmerie he could say that he had gained a good knowledge of Gendarmerie methods and policy.

The Japanese Authorities in Hong Kong thought it was essential to offer war effort to have a slavishly submissive and thoroughly subdued population. In order to ensure this, it was the policy of the Japanese to use the terrible weapon of fear. This terrible weapon was wielded sometimes by indiscriminate and wholesale community arrests. In addition to this there was the terroring of the activities of particular individuals and espionage agents. These arrests were made on the well-known Gendarmerie policy of "Cutting the grass before it had a chance to grow long."

The policy was effective so that throughout the occupation the population lived virtually under a mantle of fear. In the case of spies, guerrillas, espionage agents and all political causes, the interrogation was always accompanied by torture, inhuman torture, much of which he had witnessed with his own eyes. These tortures were inflicted by the interrogators when they thought it was necessary to obtain a confession.

CHINESE AGENTS
 This routine interrogation was well known by all Gendarmerie agents. Many Chinese detectives were employed by the special branch of the Political Department, as because of the preponderant Chinese population in the Colony, the Japanese would otherwise find it impossible to carry out counter-espionage work against their enemies. It was their policy to use Chinese against Chinese.

In answer to questions by the accused, witness said that he had been employed at various times in Japanese business concerns beside his employment at the Gendarmerie in Kowloon. At one time, he worked in a semi-Government concern, at Kai Tak Aerodrome, in the department in charge of indemnities.

Between January and February, 1942, he assisted the village elders of several villages north of Kai Tak Aerodrome to form themselves into a district in order to receive rations.

After his evidence had been read over, witness added that a month after joining the A.R.P., he was promoted to District Warden and appointed to form another district "B" among the villagers north of Kai Tak.

The sixth witness, William Chung, manager of the China Overseas Trading Company, 19, Connaught Road West, first and second floor, said that he knew the accused and met him in 1939, when he was a motor car driver of a garage at Nathan Road.

WORKS ARMED
 In 1941 witness was working in a garage at Nathan Road, when he saw the accused in the arm and leg.

A week before the outbreak of war in Hong Kong and after December 8, 1941, saw accused in Nathan Road driving a motor car with a Japanese Military officer. He again saw accused on Dec. 12 or 13, 1941, when he was standing opposite Nathan Hotel, which was being used as the Hing Ah Ki Kan. He saw accused driving in a car with a Japanese officer and several Chinese in European style clothes. Accused had a white arm band bearing the Chinese characters "Hing Ah Ki Kan."

Witness asked what he was doing, and was told that accused was connected with the Japanese in all kinds of military work. Witness asked accused if he, accused, could recommend him a job in the organisation, the reason why witness wanted to join the organisation was for him to know what was going on. Accused said that it would be difficult to make such a recommendation and when asked how he got in, said that he knew some military officers six months before the attack on Hong Kong. Accused did not say how he came to know them.

Dec. 12 was the date when the Japanese entered Kowloon, and until Dec. 26, he saw accused with Hector Lee and others in the Prince's Cafe, Prince Edward Road.

In February, 1942, witness opened a coffee shop at No. 44, Laichikok Road, as the radio business had been looted during the occupation.

SECRET SERVICE
 In July, 1942, he left for China and joined the British Army Aid Group at Waichow, and returned to Hong Kong at the end of July, to act as an agent for the B.A.A.G. After he returned, he continued his business of the coffee shop, and frequently went to the Prince's Cafe where Japanese secret agents used to meet. On one occasion at the end of July, 1942, he saw the accused and Hector Lee and several Chinese there. He called accused aside and observed that he was carrying a revolver. He asked accused what he was doing and was told that he was in the Japanese secret service. Accused asked him if he knew of any enemy property and if he could supply him with information concerning enemy property, he would be rewarded. Witness told him that he did not know.

In August, 1942, witness met him in Mongkok and asked him what he thought of the chances of the Allies winning the war. Accused told him that it was hopeless for them to continue. Accused said he had been in China and had been a lorry driver for Chungking. There was continuous bombing by Japanese planes. He showed witness a scar which he said was caused by Japanese bombing.

SURE TO LOSE
 Accused said that China was more spreading false propaganda and that she was sure to lose the war. In December, 1942, witness saw accused in the company of Japanese Gendarmerie Officers, Hector Lee and others near his cafe. Accused replied, "We are going to raid a Chungking radio station."

On another occasion, witness met accused and Hector Lee and others at the Prince's Cafe. Accused was in plain clothes and carrying a revolver. He was without an arm band.

Witness left Hong Kong on February, 1943, because the Japanese were after him. He knew Wong Pui who was also known as George Wong (a familiar name as accused) an American-born Chinese, who resided at Tung Choi Street, second floor. He was working as witness agent, collecting information about Japanese shipping, newspapers, magazines and information on military troop movements, buying typewriters and medicines for the B.A.A.G. Clinic at Waichow. Witness lost contact with him in 1944.

Questioned by accused, witness said that he was certain that on Dec. 12, accused was a white arm band bearing Chinese characters "Hing Ah Ki Kan." He was also certain that accused was a motor car driver in 1939, and saw him again in December, 1941, when the statement of raiding the Chungking radio station was made.

He spoke to the accused on Dec. 14, 1941, and not Dec. 13.

BRITISH AGENTS
 The seventh witness was William Lee of 21, Yick Yam Street, first floor, who said that he was now working for the Special Branch. At the outbreak of hostilities on Dec. 8, 1941, he was residing at 120, Woosung Street, first floor, in Kowloon. Before the war, he was engaged in the Expense Accounts Department of the Royal Naval Dockyard.

Witness said he first came to know George Wong about March, 1939. Accused was then living at No. 15, Prince Edward Road, first floor, and witness often went there to take exercise on the verandah of the house had been turned into a temporary gymnasium. In 1940, George Wong had gone to Kwongchowwan for the purpose of driving trucks for the Chinese Government and had returned to Hong Kong in January, 1941.

MET ACCUSED
 Two weeks after the cessation of hostilities he met accused in Woosung Street in Kowloon. Accused was driving a car and had a white arm band with red characters reading "Hing Ah Ki Kan." These stood for the Asia Revival Institute (in Japanese, Kokkai). Witness said accused had asked him what he was doing and he had replied that he had nothing to do. Witness then noticed the arm band and asked accused what "Hing Ah Ki Kan" was. Accused replied that it was an organisation he was working for. Witness continued: "I asked him to recommend me for work in that organisation. He said he could not as I must know some Japanese before the war. I asked him if he knew any Japanese before the war and he replied that he knew some Japanese some six months before the war and had supplied them with valuable information."

"He said that he would not be connected with the Hing Ah Ki Kan for very long and would have another job soon. He asked me to meet him again in a tea-house in Fung Shue Street. I met him every day for a week after the first meeting. He was some-

Hong Kong Treason Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

classes. In May, 1941, he joined the A.R.P., Kowloon City Division, under Mr. C. H. Basto.

PRESSED INTO SERVICE
 Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he was destitute. He had a wife and four children, and the fifth was born on Jan. 31, 1942.

Three weeks after the occupation of Hong Kong, electricity was laid on again and he listened nightly wireless broadcasts from Chungking and gathered that the war would only last six months.

By the end of May, 1944, he had a knowledge of colloquial Japanese. At the request of Doctor Olinde de Souza he went with him to the Kowloon City Gendarmerie to act as interpreter for the doctor, who wanted to obtain a permit to take medicine to Macao.

At the Gendarmerie, he was told that two of the Formosan interpreters did not know English. He was pressed into the service, where he served for about three months.

His service was short because he found the work highly distasteful and very dangerous, especially after the first case he handled in which several persons were involved. He took every opportunity to quit the service. The danger to him was personal and imminent, because throughout all the interrogations in which he took part, he found himself going out of his way in spite of great personal risk to coach the accused and even to mutilate the questions and answers in their favour.

TERRIBLE WEAPON
 During his service and during the occupation, he had been particularly observant of Japanese psychology. During his comparatively short term of service in the Gendarmerie he could say that he had gained a good knowledge of Gendarmerie methods and policy.

The Japanese Authorities in Hong Kong thought it was essential to offer war effort to have a slavishly submissive and thoroughly subdued population. In order to ensure this, it was the policy of the Japanese to use the terrible weapon of fear. This terrible weapon was wielded sometimes by indiscriminate and wholesale community arrests. In addition to this there was the terroring of the activities of particular individuals and espionage agents. These arrests were made on the well-known Gendarmerie policy of "Cutting the grass before it had a chance to grow long."

The policy was effective so that throughout the occupation the population lived virtually under a mantle of fear. In the case of spies, guerrillas, espionage agents and all political causes, the interrogation was always accompanied by torture, inhuman torture, much of which he had witnessed with his own eyes. These tortures were inflicted by the interrogators when they thought it was necessary to obtain a confession.

CHINESE AGENTS
 This routine interrogation was well known by all Gendarmerie agents. Many Chinese detectives were employed by the special branch of the Political Department, as because of the preponderant Chinese population in the Colony, the Japanese would otherwise find it impossible to carry out counter-espionage work against their enemies. It was their policy to use Chinese against Chinese.

In answer to questions by the accused, witness said that he had been employed at various times in Japanese business concerns beside his employment at the Gendarmerie in Kowloon. At one time, he worked in a semi-Government concern, at Kai Tak Aerodrome, in the department in charge of indemnities.

Between January and February, 1942, he assisted the village elders of several villages north of Kai Tak Aerodrome to form themselves into a district in order to receive rations.

After his evidence had been read over, witness added that a month after joining the A.R.P., he was promoted to District Warden and appointed to form another district "B" among the villagers north of Kai Tak.

The sixth witness, William Chung, manager of the China Overseas Trading Company, 19, Connaught Road West, first and second floor, said that he knew the accused and met him in 1939, when he was a motor car driver of a garage at Nathan Road.

WORKS ARMED
 In 1941 witness was working in a garage at Nathan Road, when he saw the accused in the arm and leg.

A week before the outbreak of war in Hong Kong and after December 8, 1941, saw accused in Nathan Road driving a motor car with a Japanese Military officer. He again saw accused on Dec. 12 or 13, 1941, when he was standing opposite Nathan Hotel, which was being used as the Hing Ah Ki Kan. He saw accused driving in a car with a Japanese officer and several Chinese in European style clothes. Accused had a white arm band bearing the Chinese characters "Hing Ah Ki Kan."

Witness asked what he was doing, and was told that accused was connected with the Japanese in all kinds of military work. Witness asked accused if he, accused, could recommend him a job in the organisation, the reason why witness wanted to join the organisation was for him to know what was going on. Accused said that it would be difficult to make such a recommendation and when asked how he got in, said that he knew some military officers six months before the attack on Hong Kong. Accused did not say how he came to know them.

Dec. 12 was the date when the Japanese entered Kowloon, and until Dec. 26, he saw accused with Hector Lee and others in the Prince's Cafe, Prince Edward Road.

In February, 1942, witness opened a coffee shop at No. 44, Laichikok Road, as the radio business had been looted during the occupation.

SECRET SERVICE
 In July, 1942, he left for China and joined the British Army Aid Group at Waichow, and returned to Hong Kong at the end of July, to act as an agent for the B.A.A.G. After he returned, he continued his business of the coffee shop, and frequently went to the Prince's Cafe where Japanese secret agents used to meet. On one occasion at the end of July, 1942, he saw the accused and Hector Lee and several Chinese there. He called accused aside and observed that he was carrying a revolver. He asked accused what he was doing and was told that he was in the Japanese secret service. Accused asked him if he knew of any enemy property and if he could supply him with information concerning enemy property, he would be rewarded. Witness told him that he did not know.

In August, 1942, witness met him in Mongkok and asked him what he thought of the chances of the Allies winning the war. Accused told him that it was hopeless for them to continue. Accused said he had been in China and had been a lorry driver for Chungking. There was continuous bombing by Japanese planes. He showed witness a scar which he said was caused by Japanese bombing.

SURE TO LOSE
 Accused said that China was more spreading false propaganda and that she was sure to lose the war. In December, 1942, witness saw accused in the company of Japanese Gendarmerie Officers, Hector Lee and others near his cafe. Accused replied, "We are going to raid a Chungking radio station."

On another occasion, witness met accused and Hector Lee and others at the Prince's Cafe. Accused was in plain clothes and carrying a revolver. He was without an arm band.

Witness left Hong Kong on February, 1943, because the Japanese were after him. He knew Wong Pui who was also known as George Wong (a familiar name as accused) an American-born Chinese, who resided at Tung Choi Street, second floor. He was working as witness agent, collecting information about Japanese shipping, newspapers, magazines and information on military troop movements, buying typewriters and medicines for the B.A.A.G. Clinic at Waichow. Witness lost contact with him in 1944.

Questioned by accused, witness said that he was certain that on Dec. 12, accused was a white arm band bearing Chinese characters "Hing Ah Ki Kan." He was also certain that accused was a motor car driver in 1939, and saw him again in December, 1941, when the statement of raiding the Chungking radio station was made.

He spoke to the accused on Dec. 14, 1941, and not Dec. 13.

BRITISH AGENTS
 The seventh witness was William Lee of 21, Yick Yam Street, first floor, who said that he was now working for the Special Branch. At the outbreak of hostilities on Dec. 8, 1941, he was residing at 120, Woosung Street, first floor, in Kowloon. Before the war, he was engaged in the Expense Accounts Department of the Royal Naval Dockyard.

Witness said he first came to know George Wong about March, 1939. Accused was then living at No. 15, Prince Edward Road, first floor, and witness often went there to take exercise on the verandah of the house had been turned into a temporary gymnasium. In 1940, George Wong had gone to Kwongchowwan for the purpose of driving trucks for the Chinese Government and had returned to Hong Kong in January, 1941.

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"He said that he would not be connected with the Hing Ah Ki Kan for very long and would have another job soon. He asked me to meet him again in a tea-house in Fung Shue Street. I met him every day for a week after the first meeting. He was some-

times driving a car and appeared to be very busy.

SHORT-WAVE RADIOS
 "In February, 1943, I joined the British Army Aid Group. I worked in Hong Kong thereafter until June 10, 1943, as an agent for this organisation. I met accused in February, 1943, at a cafe in Woosung Street when he told me that he was a detective for the Japanese and that if I could get a gun for myself he would give me a job as a detective assisting him. Then he showed me his gun. It was a .38 Colt revolver and he said, 'Get one like that, it's easier to carry.' Then he asked, 'Do you know anything about radio stations in Hong Kong?' I did not know what he meant at that time and I asked him. He said, 'I mean short-wave radios that people possess.' He said that if I knew of any people possessing these I could tell him. He said meanwhile I could come any time for tea at the cafe and could sign his name."

REPORT TO GENDARMERIE
 "In the beginning of April, 1943, I saw George Wong again in the same cafe and again I asked him if he had anything for me to do. He asked me if I liked to be a foreman in the airfield. I said, 'Yes.' He told me to come and see him the next morning. I came. There were present George Wong, Shek Hin-ching and a man named Cheung Hing. When George Wong saw me he said that I was too early and he told me to wait."

"He said he had to report to Yau-mat Gendarmerie Headquarters. I waited for him for about 45 minutes and he returned with Hector Lee. Then we took tea and after that he asked me to follow him. Hector Lee also came. We took a bus to Kowloon City. Hector Lee dropped off at the junction of Prince Edward Road and Nathan Road. George Wong and myself went on and got off at Grampan Road, Kowloon City. GUNS IN N.T."

"He took me to the end of the road and then pointed to a big building on the top of a hill. He told me he had to see a Japanese there and asked me to wait. He later told me that this was the Headquarters of the Keibetsu. He was in the building for about 20 minutes and came out with a Japanese officer. At the top of the stairs they bowed to each other and George Wong came down alone."

"He then took me to another house in Grampan Road and introduced me to a man in Japanese uniform. He said this man was called Loung and worked as an interpreter. They walked away from me to the other end of the room and started speaking. The interpreter asked what had happened to some guns in the New Territories. I did not hear the reply."

"Then we came out of the house and George Wong started to apologise to me. He said he was sorry he had kept me waiting so long but as a Special Duty detective of the Keibetsu he had to report to the Yau-mat Gendarmerie Headquarters and to the Kowloon City Keibetsu Headquarters every morning. At this point he mentioned that the building we had just been to. He said that the Japanese was his boss."

THE KEIBETSU
 "At the time I was rather curious as to what the Keibetsu was and I asked him if they were the same as the Gendarmes. He told me they were the Garrison Police. Their work was to deal with things outside the city, to investigate guerrillas, to prevent Chungking and Allied spies from coming into Hong Kong and so find out how the guerrillas communicated with people inside the city."

"He said that the Kempeitai or Gendarmes engaged detectives to work inside the city and that their job was much easier. They could arrest anyone they suspected of being spies either for Chungking or the British or Americans and anyone who possessed a radio-transmitter. I told him that I liked to play with guns very much and that I liked to fight too and I asked him if he could put me on to work together with him in the Keibetsu."

A BETTER SCHEME
 "He told me he had a better scheme for me. He asked me if I was born in Australia. I told him I was born in Melbourne and still had an uncle in Sydney. He told me: 'Don't be a fool. Willie, the British will never come back to Hong Kong. The Chinese are fighting a hopeless war. They have nothing to protect themselves.' He showed me a scar and said he had received it in Chungking during a Japanese bombing raid. He said: 'You are young. You have a family to take care of. Do you have the courage to give your family a good living?' I said: 'Sure.'"

"Then he told me he needed a group of persons who knew Australia well to be the first to go there with the Japanese invaders. He said also that these people had the greatest opportunity for making a lot of money and he also said that if I would join this organisation I would receive about 200 military yen monthly until the time I was required to go to Australia. He said that he could not see me again at the moment."

THE PROSECUTION
 The prosecution asked the Court to take a serious view and also asked that the maximum penalty be inflicted.

Mr. Lau submitted that there was conflicting evidence, and that it had been raised, and asked the Court to acquit.

After a short adjournment the Court delivered verdict.

Accused said that after failure to find the man to whom he was to sell the gun, given him by another man, he was quoted under the verandah of the house. When a man shouted at him and touched his pocket he thought he was being robbed. Accused added that the man appeared to be drawing a gun. He then drew his own gun and shot at the man twice.

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RUSSIANS IN PERSIA May Remain Beyond Accepted Date

Britain's Grim Dollar Position

London, Feb. 28. Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons that Britain's dollar position is "grim" and said that even if the United States repays a loan "it is not a loan that will allow us to go back and take things easy."

The loan, he added, will allow us to work all the harder. Speaking on the opening day of a two-day debate on Britain's ailing economic and financial position, Mr. Attlee called on the country to fight its way back to prosperity.

"I appeal to all employers and employees to do their best in these difficult times," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Conservative, said that Britain's deficit of exports under imports was running to "about £600,000,000 a year" which "could exhaust the American loan in about 18 months" unless the nation could boost production.

Mr. Attlee said that "if we do not get the loan, the position will be even more difficult than it is today and shall have to press harder than ever before on our export drive." Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 28. Three Japanese soldiers convicted by the United States military commission of atrocious crimes against five Philippine civilians and a Chinese at Iloilo city, Panay Island, were sentenced to die on the gallows. Associated Press.

Concern Aroused In Washington

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28. THE POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS MIGHT REMAIN IN IRAN BEYOND THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED MARCH 2ND DEADLINE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN FORCES WAS FORESEEN BY SOME AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS TO DAY. SPECULATION IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT WITH BUT A FEW DAYS REMAINING THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED ONLY INDIRECT EVIDENCE OF ANY SOVIET PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE.

THE BRITISH ALSO HAVE FORCES IN IRAN AND WHETHER THEY WOULD BE WILLING TO WITHDRAW UNLESS THE RUSSIANS DO IS A QUESTION. THE SITUATION IS CAUSING CONCERN AMONG OFFICIALS BECAUSE OF WHAT IS REGARDED AS THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN RELATIONS AT THE MOMENT.

The broad problem of Russian relations probably will be taken up by Secretary of State James Byrnes in a speech in New York to-night.

Well informed officials presented the following picture of the current situation:

The deadline of March 2nd was originally suggested by the British.

The wartime agreement under which British and Russian forces and American transport troops moved into Iran provided that they should get out after six

months of the cessation of hostilities.

At the end of the 6-month deadline after the collapse of Germany, the Big Powers still had Japan to fight and therefore the troops stayed on, resulting, according to Russians, in the Azerbaijan trouble. The American government ordered its forces out, but the Russians and British remained.

Estimates in London and Washington give the number of Russian forces in Iran at 70,000 to 75,000 men. The British force is said to be much smaller. Associated Press.

VARYING VIEWS

Teheran, Feb. 28. A Soviet Embassy official has given an assurance that Russian troops would be withdrawn from northern Iran but the Iranian Foreign Ministry and military observers said yesterday there was no apparent sign of Russian evacuation.

An American officer said he believed in "impossibility" for the Russians to withdraw by March 2, the date agreed upon for the evacuation of all foreign troops in Iran.

Prince Firuz, Under-Secretary of State, expressed the opinion that Russian troops "certainly will be out of Iran" and added that the Soviet communication lines have already been taken down from one area. Firuz termed the outbreak reported in the north as "only minor incidents between rival political parties." Associated Press.

S. AFRICA NAZIS WAIT FOR BLOW

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 28. SOUTH AFRICANS WHO HAD NAZI CONNECTIONS DURING THE WAR ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING REVELATIONS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW THE ARREST IN BAVARIA OF DR. LEIPOLD WERTZ, A FORMER GESTAPO AGENT WHO OPERATED IN THE UNION.

WHEN WERTZ FLED FROM LORENZO MARQUES, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, NEAR THE END OF THE WAR, ALL HIS DOCUMENTS WERE SEIZED BY BRITISH SECRET AGENTS, AND THEY ARE BELIEVED TO CONTAIN SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS OF THE LINK BETWEEN CERTAIN SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND HEINRICH HIMMLER'S ORGANISATION.

The trails along which the investigations are now proceeding have led from lonely South African farmhouses, to chalets in the Swiss and German Alps, and even to Hitler's Chancellery in Berlin.

The final threads in the net which the special branch of the South African Criminal Investigation Department is weaving across two continents are now being gathered up by a special mission of the South African Police in Europe, working in conjunction with Scotland Yard and the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It has now been proved that South Africa was vitally threatened from inside her own borders throughout the war, and that some of her nationals were plotting to dislocate the Cape shipping route and prepare for an enemy invasion.

The matter was brought up recently in the House of Assembly by J. S. Marwick of the Dominion Party who asked the select committee to be appointed to investigate subversive activities in the Union during the war.

"If Parliament were aware of the extent to which subversive influences were allowed to influence and damage the transport of our troops from the North we should be horrified," he said. Associated Press.

Mukden Stripped Bare

MUKDEN, FEB. 28. EVENTS OF THE PAST SIX MONTHS IN MUKDEN APPEARED TO HAVE SHATTERED ANY HOPE THAT CHINA'S CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE HAD OF TAKING OVER A READY MADE INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE IN MANCHURIA.

For the past three days correspondents have seen endless rows of dead factories, empty warehouses and plants plucked clean of their equipment.

Mukden has been subjected to uncontrolled looting by Chinese mobs renouncing from Japanese exploitation for 14 years and apparently for selective stripping.

Hundreds of factories where child and adult labour built precision tools, locomotives, tanks and planes are now controlled by Red Army sentries. Armed with tommy-guns the sentries had no intention of moving aside even though the commandant told the correspondents they could "go any place any time." The General Officer Commanding the Russian forces in Mukden explained that even he could not pass while the sentries were carrying out orders of their immediate superiors.

During an inspection of a cotton textile mill in company with Chinese military and police the correspondents were forced to take cover when shots rang out. The marksman's identity was not learned. Associated Press.

Anchorage For The At-Bomb Fleet

BIKINI, MARSHALL ISLANDS, FEB. 28. DIVERS, SOMETIMES MENACED BY SHARKS, ARE BLASTING OUT CORAL HEADS IN THE BIKINI LAGOON TO PROVIDE ANCHORAGE FOR THE FLEET WILL BE AT BOMBED THIS SPRING. THE CENTRAL TARGET AREA ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE LAGOON WILL BE NINE MILES SQUARE. IT IS BEING CLEARED TO A DEPTH OF 45 FEET.

A mile wide border around this area will be cleared to 40 feet and the remainder of the lagoon to 30 feet. Here the

guinea-pig fleet will ride at anchor when the bomb explodes.

Sharks are not the only menace as the Japanese mined the lagoon, nobody knows why. The Navy's work has been aided by the discovery of Japanese charts which proved to be very accurate. This is a wonderful ringside seat for the test but nobody wants to sit so only the spectators will be the recording robots.

Construction battalions will come here soon to set up concrete towers with lead-lined compartments in which cameras and scientific instruments will be placed.

There is not the slightest resentment among the natives because they must give up their island for the test. Associated Press.

COMMUNIST AGREEMENT

Chungking, Feb. 28. The Communist "New China Daily" expressed "complete agreement" with Chiang Kai-shek's policy of negotiations with Russia over Manchuria.

Chiang said on Monday that the negotiations must accord with Chinese law and must not go beyond the August 14, 1945 treaty with Russia granting the Soviet concessions in Manchuria.

The paper also endorsed Chiang's appeal to students who have been demonstrating against Russia not to let emotions supersede reason. Associated Press.

COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Auckland, Feb. 28. The acting Prime Minister Walter Nash said that the Government of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India had agreed to the appointment of Mr. MacMahon Ball as their representative on the Allied Council for Japan. Mr. Ball is head of the political science department at the University of Melbourne. The four members of the council will consult with and advise General MacArthur upon matters of policy or procedure laid down by the policy-making Eastern Commission representing the four powers. Associated Press.

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L.C.S.N. Co. S.S. "WOSANG" to Shanghai 2 p.m. 3rd March.
L.C.S.N. Co. S.S. "ESANG" to Swatow 2 p.m. 9th March

ARRIVALS

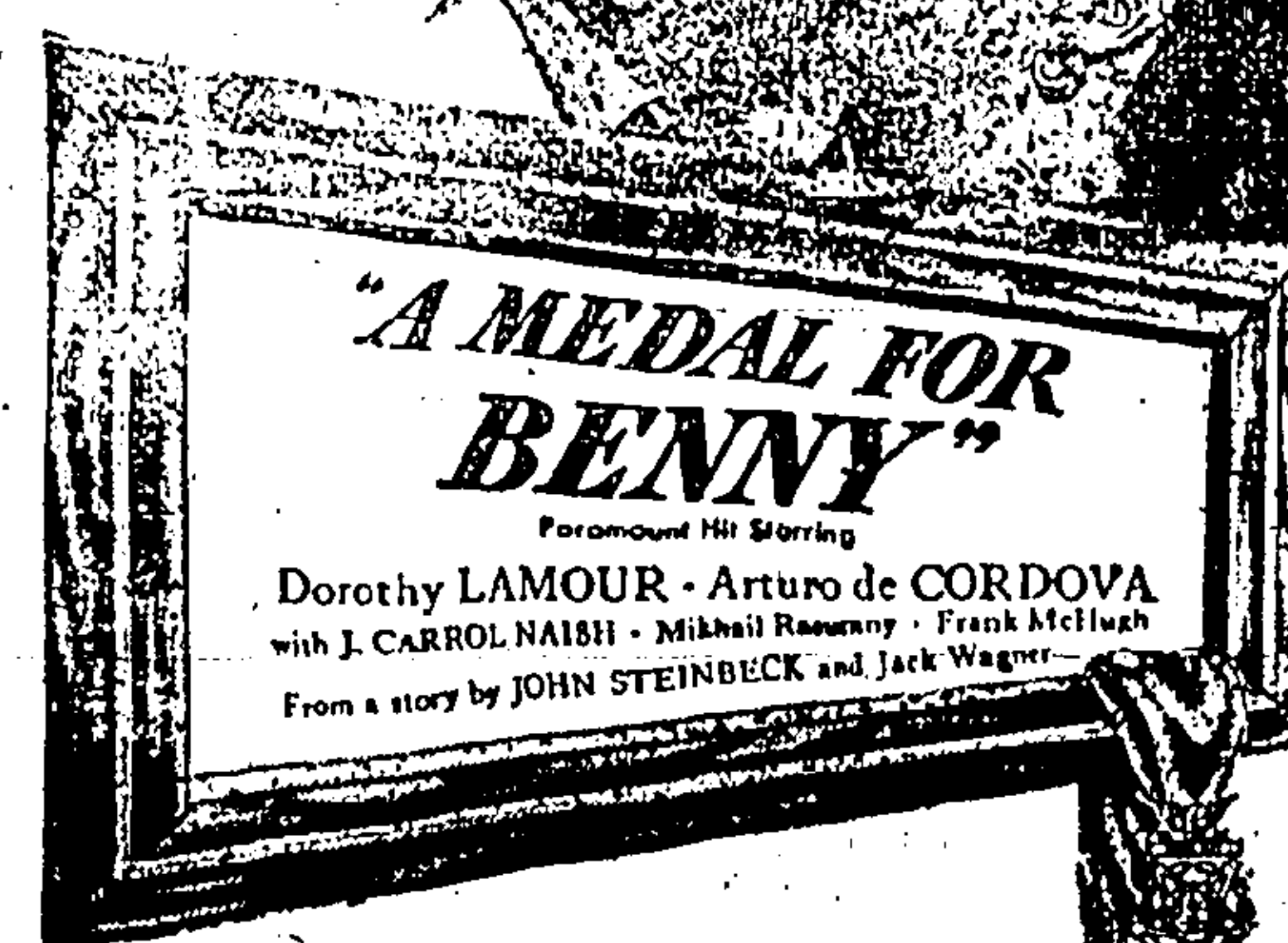
S.S. "PROMISE" from Singapore due 2nd March
S.S. "ESANG" from Shanghai due 4th March
S.S. "PROMISE" from Hong Kong due 4th March

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Child Sold For Five Pesos

Manila, Feb. 27. A year-old baby was kidnapped from her home and sold to a childless couple for five pesos in one of the most bizarre cases ever broken by the Manila police.

An attorney from one of the provinces appealed to the police to help him find his 13-month-old son, who had disappeared about Christmas time along with the household.

The police decided to concentrate their search on the maid. After several weeks, when the story broke in the newspapers, a fruit vendor and his wife came into the police station and told the story of how a 13-year-old girl had sold them a child for five pesos. "She knew my wife and I always wanted a child," the vendor told the police.

The baby is back at her home now, under the watchful eye of her parents. And the 13-year-old girl is at Old Bilibid Prison, under the watchful eye of the police. —Renter.

London, Feb. 28. United States warships are to be based in England for a considerable time, it was announced today by Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force in Europe.

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The Commander-in-Chief's
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FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

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CASH SWEEPS

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race,
tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of
The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building,
First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers
(\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

Entrances..... Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax

Members..... \$3.00

Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.,
Secretary, H.K.J.C.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Hong Kong Rehabilitation Football League

INTERPORT FOOTBALL MATCHES

HONG KONG v. CANTON

SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1946

CHINESE v. UNITED SERVICES

SUNDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1946

At Navy Ground, Causeway Bay.

Kick off at 4.00 p.m.

ADMISSION:

Chairs..... \$4.00 and \$0.70 tax
Seats..... \$3.00 and \$0.50 tax
Standing Room..... \$1.00 and \$0.20 tax

BOOKING FOR CHAIRS AND SEATS ONLY
can be made at the office of the League, Alexandra
Building, first floor, daily between the hours of
5.00 to 6.00 p.m.

SOVIET FORCES MERGER

"Enormous Significance" Of Move

"Izvestia" On Stalin Command

MOSCOW, FEB. 28.
THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER "IZVESTIA" COMMENTING ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE UNDER A SINGLE COMMAND, DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE NATION'S MILITARY MIGHT "WILL HENCEFORTH IMPROVE AND DEVELOP TO THE DREAD OF ENEMIES OF SOVIET POWER AND FOR THE WELFARE OF OUR PEOPLE AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE ENTIRE WORLD."

The three Soviet fighting forces were consolidated into a single command—the U.S.S.R.—under Generalissimo Stalin as Supreme Commander-in-Chief. The decree designated Stalin as the "People's" Commissar of the armed forces.

"Izvestia" in a three-column front-page editorial termed the action of the Supreme Soviet of "enormous significance" and added that the "Soviet people were doing and will be doing everything in order that the Red Army does not stay behind any army of any country whatever with regard to different kinds of armaments, and from all members of our armed forces we will require that they canlessly perfect their military and political plans." The 66-year old Generalissimo, who has been Defense Commissar since July 1941, also is Premier of the U.S.S.R. and Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

VIGILANT GUARD
The Navy Commissariat was abolished in the new armed forces set-up and the Defense Commissariat was transformed into a new unified Commissariat. Other than centralization, the merger means that the Red Navy no longer will operate under a separate Commissariat. Admiral of the Fleet Nikolai Kuznetsov had been Navy Commissar since 1939.

During the war Stalin commanded the army and air force but the Navy remained under Admiral Kuznetsov although it

Rosenberg Letter A Forgery

Nuernberg, Feb. 28.
The Allied prosecution rested its case against the 22 Nazi leaders yesterday afternoon after more than three months of hearings before the International Tribunal.
The argument on the legality of the attempt to prosecute six Nazi organizations as criminal groups is scheduled for Thursday. The defense is expected to start Monday.
Before closing the prosecution, the American Deputy Prosecutor, Thomas Dodd, obtained the Tribunal's permission to withdraw from the trial records a document introduced as evidence more than a month ago.
Dodd said that further examination of this document had indicated there were "grave questions" as to its authenticity.
The document was a letter originally attributed to Alfred Rosenberg which spoke in glowing terms of the "work of the Hitler Youth organization." Associated Press.

Countess Of Inchcape Engaged

London, Feb. 28.
The engagement of Leonora Mary, Countess of Inchcape, daughter of Sir Charles Verner Brooks, former white Rajah of Sarawak, and Colonel Francis Tompkins, of the United States Army, was announced yesterday.
The Countess was known to her father's subjects in Northern Borneo as "Princess Gold" because of her blonde hair and fair skin. She will forfeit her widow's annuity of \$3,000 left her in 1939 by her late husband, the second Earl of Inchcape. Her father announced three weeks ago he was abdicating and that Sarawak was being ceded to Britain as a Crown Colony. Associated Press.

"EUROPA" TO BE RETURNED

Washington, Feb. 28.
The Navy Department yesterday announced the United States will not keep the German liner "Europa." The Navy used it to return troops from Europe.
The liner is to be taken to Bremerhaven, Germany, and placed in a neutral status pending its final disposition by the allied reconstruction agency. Associated Press.

was subject to orders of the Defense Committee of which Stalin was head.
"Izvestia" lauding Stalin's leadership of the Red Army during the war, said that Russia's armed forces now "will vigilantly guard the peaceful work of the Soviet people. They will secure the State interests of the Soviet Union and hold the boundaries of our country inaccessible to enemies." Associated Press.

Racial Rioting In Columbia

Columbia, Feb. 28.
A curfew has been imposed and an estimated 300 weapons confiscated by 500 state patrolmen and National Guardsmen in a house-to-house search after ten were wounded and 70 arrested in an outbreak brought on by racial friction. Riot guns were set up around the town square. Officials ordered the weapons search in "both negro and white sections from where we think some of this trouble is emanating."

In New York, Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples, said he had telegraphed Governor Jim McCardell urging him "to exercise every possible means of seeing that mob violence is stopped and the guilty punished." He said he had also telegraphed Attorney General Tom Clark asking that "promptly and vigorously to safeguard the constitutional rights of negroes against State violation of these rights." Associated Press.

NAZI GALA PARTY

Washington, Feb. 28.
Vice-Admiral Charles Lockwood, Jr., Navy Inspector-General, has gone to Philadelphia to investigate reports of "a gala farewell party" on Sunday night aboard the German cruiser "Prinz Eugen," the Navy said yesterday.
The "Philadelphia Record" said that the German officers and crew which brought the cruiser to the United States were given "a fitting farewell party" in the United States and that "despite navy regulations liquor flowed on the Nazi vessels." Associated Press.

Final Blow Against Japan's Leaders

TOKYO, FEB. 28.
THE GOVERNMENT TO-DAY DISBARRED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE TOP OFFICIALS OF 32 INDUSTRIAL AND BANKING CORPORATIONS ALONG WITH PROFESSIONAL MILITARISTS AND ULTRA-NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, IN ANNOUNCING THE FINAL PURGE LIST ORDERED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.
IN THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE BLOW AGAINST WARTIME INDUSTRIAL LEADERS THE CABINET ORDINANCE ALSO DISQUALIFIED THE OFFICIALS OF AT LEAST 14 INDUSTRIAL CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONS.

Many leading officials of Government corporations will be eliminated from office upon the basis of past ultra-nationalism, Japanese sources said.
The embargo order also provides for the removal from office or disqualification from future government participation men in these categories:

War criminals, career military and naval officers and members of the Army and Navy secret police, influential members of 118 listed patriotic societies, leaders of wartime totalitarian political organizations, officers of financial and development organizations instrumental in Japanese aggression and Government officials and officers of former occupied areas.

STUBBORN CAPTAIN

LONDON, FEB. 28.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE DUTCH COASTER "CARIBIA" WAS FINALLY PERSUADED TO LEAVE HIS GROUNDED VESSEL YESTERDAY BUT IT WAS NO EASY TASK FOR HIS LONDON-BORN WIFE, MARGARET NIEBOER.

After persuading a naval launch to carry her to Scroble Sands, where the ship went aground off the English coast, she found her husband dazed and bleeding. He had been hit by the ship's wheel while attempting to dislodge the vessel on Tuesday night.
She talked him into leaving the vessel, and they pulled their belongings across the sandbar to be loaded in a small boat. The boat collapsed three times, but the arrival of the Gorleston lifeboat finally completed the evacuation.
The skipper was in a Yar-mouth hospital last night. Associated Press.

Compulsory Service Proposal

Washington, Feb. 28.
The House Republican leader Joseph Martin yesterday called on the United States to take the lead in a world campaign to wipe out compulsory military service and set down on weapons of war. He urged that the U.N.O. machinery be used to attain his objective.
He has introduced a resolution urging efforts to seek an international ban on peacetime conscription before Congress votes on universal training for the United States.

President Truman called the proposal impracticable as the House brought up the opening of its Military Committee hearings. Martin declared: "I say you will not know how impracticable it is until you try it and the least it can do is to test the good faith of the world powers." He added that the proposal is the first step in a series which must be taken by the American people if they are to maintain peace. Associated Press.

JAP. SHIP AT SYDNEY

Sydney, Feb. 28.
A rusty repairation steamer, the "Daikai Maru," brought the Japanese flag flying into Sydney harbour on Wednesday for the first time in five years.
The 3,500-ton vessel will repatriate 3,000 Japanese prisoners of war here. Another Japanese repairation ship the "Koei Maru" reached Melbourne on Feb. 19.
The "Daikai Maru" was escorted into Sydney harbour by British submarines and the Navy is maintaining a patrol around the ship. Associated Press.

Nazi Scientific Talent Going To Waste

BERLIN, FEB. 28.
BECAUSE OF THEIR STRINGENT DENAZIFICATION POLICIES THE AMERICANS ARE FAILING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF KNOWLEDGE POSSESSED BY GERMAN SCIENTISTS IN THEIR CUSTODY, DR. ROGER ADAMS, WHO HAS JUST ENDED A TOUR OF DUTY AS SCIENTIFIC ADVISER TO THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY.
ADAMS, WHO IS HEAD OF THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND WHO SPENT FOUR MONTHS WITH THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES, SAID "WE ARE NEGLECTING MUCH SCIENTIFIC TALENT WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE EAGERLY SEEKING TO SNATCH UP."

"Also we are going far beyond the British and French in denazification."
He said that the "Russians are out to learn all they can from German scientists, especially regarding atomic energy and V-weapons and other military research. The Russians are 'out to

get the services of every German scientist of consequence they can and they are not quibbling too much about denazification in getting and making use of them." Authoritative sources estimate that the Americans took several thousand German industrial and academic scientists including perhaps 1500 out of what is now the Russian occupation zone.

BRIDGE NOTES

When defending against a first-class player, you must give him credit for being able to make the right play, and must therefore plan your defence with that in mind. For example:

North Dealer		Both sides vulnerable	
B. K J		B. K J	
H. K 5 2		H. K 5 2	
D. A K 10 7 3		D. A K 10 7 3	
C. 10 7 3		C. 10 7 3	
B. 7 5 3		B. 7 5 3	
H. Q J 9 8		H. Q J 9 8	
D. 8 4		D. 8 4	
C. Q 6		C. Q 6	
B. Q 10 9 8 4		B. Q 10 9 8 4	
H. 10		H. 10	
D. Q J 6		D. Q J 6	
C. A K 1 6		C. A K 1 6	

The bidding:
North East South West
1D Pass 1S Pass
INT Pass 1S Pass
3S Pass 4S Pass
Pass Pass

West opened the Queen of hearts, dummy played the King and East won with the heart Ace. South ruffed the second round of hearts and led a trump, playing dummy's King. It was at this point that East had to give South credit for knowing what was what.

If East took the first trump trick and returned a third round of hearts, South would undoubtedly discard a club or a diamond (whichever he could best spare) rather than ruff again. And then dummy would be void of hearts and would still have a trump to take care of a fourth heart lead. So East would be unable to make South ruff another heart, and South would therefore make his contract.

Having made this analysis, East refused to win the first round of trump. The Jack of spades was then led from the dummy, and this time East could gladly take the trick. For when he led a third round of heart, it did South no good to discard a club instead of ruffing. There were no trumps in the dummy, so if South failed to ruff the third round of hearts, the defenders could lead hearts until he did ruff. The second ruff reduced South to the point where he had fewer trumps than West, and resulted in a two-trick set.

Yesterday you were Merwin Maier's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

B. K J 9 7 3	
H. Q 10 4 2	
D. 5	
C. A J 3	

The bidding:
Maier Jacoby You Schenken
1H Pass 1S Pass
2S Pass (?)

ANSWER: Bid four hearts. With your fine hand you want to make sure of getting to a game contract. This bid gets you there and shows your fine heart support without entirely preventing your partner from taking you back to spades.

Score 100 per cent for four hearts, 70 per cent for four spades, 60 per cent for three hearts, 50 per cent for three spades.

QUESTION

To-day you are Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you hold:

B. 7 5 3	
H. K 4 3	
D. K 8 6	
C. A 10 5 3	

The bidding:
Schenken Jacoby You Maier
1H Pass 1S (?)
What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow)

NOT HELPED

Some were taken to the United States and many others were set free after interrogation. There have been complaints from informed Americans as well as Germans that insufficient encouragement is given to scientists the Americans freed in their zone. One American source said that such men had been "left to shift for themselves in getting back to work" while the British and French have given them material aid.
An American observer described the Russian denazification of scientific men by saying that they "denazify the real political Nazis" exhaustively but do not bother too much about those who just went along with the party not caring much about politics but just trying to get along the possible best way in their work. Associated Press.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

As from 1st March 1946, our telephone numbers will be:
Manager... 32305
General Office... 34156/7

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING AGENCIES.

Masters of all vessels in port are requested to make certain that their owners have appointed Agents to act for them after 2nd March, when F.E.S.A. closes.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

NOTICE

Medical Branch (C.A.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all burials in Section A of New Kowloon Cemetery No. 7 at Ngau Chi Wan in the years 1937 and 1938 and in Sections B, C and F in the year 1938 will be exhumed by the C.A.A. Medical Branch, commencing Friday, 8th March, 1946.
The remains so exhumed will be removed to New Kowloon Cemetery No. 8 at Diamond Hill for reburial.

J. P. FEHILY,
Colonel, R.A.M.C.
D. D. M. S. (C.A.)

Hong Kong,
23rd February, 1946.

"THORNYCROFT"

Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs. Blair & Co., at French Bank Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to that address during the present emergency period where they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is now proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with prices of latest models on all lines of our products:

Vehicles—Petrol/Diesel.
Marine Engines—Petrol/Diesel.
Boilers—Water Tube.
Motor Boats & Water Craft of all description.
Our Hong Kong & China office is a Direct Branch of—
Messrs. JOHN I. THORNYCROFT
& Co., Ltd.,
Smith Square,
Washington,
London.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION,
HONG KONG.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

NOTICE

In accordance with Article 10 to Proclamation No. 20, the following personnel are the competent authorities to requisition Goods, Animals and Transport as shown against their names:—

Authorised to Requisition

ROYAL NAVY

Acting Captain C. GWINNER, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. Goods, Animals & Transport

Captain (Sp.) J. P. LUMLEY, R.N.V.R. Goods, Animals & Transport

Cmdr. (Sp.) C. R. BRIGHTMAN, R.N.V.R. Goods, Animals & Transport

ARMY

Lt.-Col. JOHN H. GIBSON, M.C. Goods and Animals

Lt.-Col. the Lord MONCRIEFF, Goods, Animals and Transport

Major ROBERT BURGOYNE, Goods and Animals

Col. HENRY MORRIS, WHITECOMBE, Goods and Animals

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Wing Commander D. F. SYDER, Goods, Animals & Transport

Flight Lt. G. H. WARREN, Goods, Animals & Transport

CIVIL AFFAIRS

Col. CHARLES B. H. DELAMAIN, O.B.E., M.C. Transport

Col. ALEXANDER BURGESS, Goods, Animals & Transport

Maj. ARTHUR R. RICHARDS, Goods and Animals

The following personnel are the competent authorities for the purpose of requisitioning Buildings & Land:—

Lieut.-Colonel JOHN DUGUID MILNE

Major DAVID FREDERICK DAVIES

Major JOHN PETER MILLER

C. B. H. DELAMAIN, Colonel, D.C.C.A.O. (Mil.)

CENTRAL
THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

PARAMOUNT VARIETY PROGRAMME

POPEYE AND BETTY BOOP

COLOUR CARTOONS

SPORTSCOPE & MUSICAL COMEDY HITS

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

"SURE I LIKE LOVE... BUT NOT WITH YOU... LIKE IT WITH Benny"

Dorothy Lamour in *A Medal for Benny*

JOHN STEINBECK and J. CARROLL NAISH

NATIONAL STUDIO

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

SPECIAL OFFER

FINE PORTRAITURE
DEVELOPING PRINTING
& COLOURING ETC.

220, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

SUNDAY'S
BASEBALL

(By "Fair Play")

Competitive baseball is soon to be started, and it is hoped that a baseball league will be organized very soon.

The cream of the talent will be on view this Sunday at Recreation ground, at 9.30 a.m. sharp, when U.S.S. Los Angeles clashes with an All-Hong Kong Nine.

Hong Kong will be chosen from the following:—Wally Ching, Nip Lam, Dave Leonard, A. V. Gossano, Stan Leonard, G. Gossano, Benny Omar, Capone, Ramajha, B. Gossano, R. Sengulera, Avichi Yvanovich, A. J. Hussein, Arthur Osozio, M. Taylor, Kassa Nazarin and Tony Alves.

Huber (Capt.) will lead Los rested.

Angeles. Henke is catching, with Jenkins at first, Anderson at second, Stevens at the hot corner, and Antornella guarding the windy alley. Poppy Knepp gets the hurling assignment, and romping the green pastures will be Gage at left-field, Huber at centre and Bachlor, right-field.

The altercation between some R.A.F. personnel and hawkers outside the Alhambra Theatre, Kowloon, shortly before 10 o'clock last night eventually assumed the proportions of a free-for-all and police were rushed to the scene from Yau-mat Police Station. The R.A.F. personnel involved were later turned over to the R.A.F. police. No hawkers or other civilians were arrested.

Readers' Letters

THE NEW NEW ORDER

Sir,—The New Order in Europe as sponsored by Germany, and the New Order in Asia as sponsored by Japan, have both failed to materialize in consequence of their having indulged solely in the rule of force and terror by grappling all the major economic interests of other nations to gratify their lust for wealth apparently in the name of mutual benefit. A nation that carries out a simulation of justice, like a hypocrite individual, is soon discovered. Such scheming politicians could succeed only in the destruction of their own countries. This is a logical sequence which has come true of all the histories of the world.

Moreover, out of the failure of these two edicts the New Order builders there has been firmly established to-day everywhere in the world another New Order which is the New Labour Order, not built by agitator politicians nor by intriguing communists, but by the concentrated efforts of democratic labour unions—the fruit of real Democratic Victory.

This New Order will stay and grow abundantly because it is built on the basis of fair distribution of wealth between capitalists and labourers. The labourers nowadays with their high scale of pay can afford themselves some of the comforts and luxuries used to be exclusively enjoyed by their employers in pre-war days. They no longer are to be despised by patricians, who in fact without their toil would never be able to stand on footings. They command full respect from their employers who should pay living wages for their skilled labour without which the employers would never be able to make the best use of mobile capital funds lying idle in the bank's vaults.

It is the unselfish spirit of the labour leaders that had won the victory for the labourers whose place in the world to-day becomes as important, and in fact far more important, than great bankers and merchant princes, whose wealth is simply accumulated through the unceasing toll of their skilled labouring brethren.

The labourers in China, like their comrades in other parts of the world, are generally well organized. In fact, they are far better, and more democratically, or realized than the Western labourers, who are mostly controlled by leaders with political bearings instead of being selected from their own professions as the Chinese labour leaders are.

The latter serve their unions without salary and everything they do and plan is entirely for the welfare of their own members in the same profession basing on the prevailing cost of living so that their members could earn a decent livelihood from what they would do for those employing them. A simple illustration as to this new condition that prevails in Hongkong to-day will suffice. The skilled tailors at the pre-war day could only earn \$3 a day each for piece-work, but now they get as much as \$10 a day. The skilled carmen and carpenters are now making \$20 a day while in pre-war time they could hardly get over \$1.00 a day. Even an illiterate boat woman plying a sampson on the high sea of Hongkong makes as much as \$25 a day. Even a non-skilled labourer cannot be easily hired unless a remuneration of \$10 or \$15 a day is paid.

This is the labour condition every employer of common sense ought to realize perfectly. The New Labour Order should be encouraged by all wise Administrators as well as by all wise employers, because the contented labourers produce better workmanship which brings more business for bankers and merchants and more prosperity for the nation that has contented labourers. On the other hand, the prosperity of the labourers eliminates general poverty of a nation and general reduction of avoidable crimes which were prevailing in pre-war days when they got barely enough for miserable existence, to say nothing of employment and provisions of old.

Therefore, those persons who are still dreaming of forcing down the labour costs so that they themselves could live like barons as they were accustomed in pre-war days are not only selfish and short-sighted, but are responsible for undermining the "economic security" of the world, which only can be maintained and developed in modern days on a fair distribution of wealth between employers and employees. No employers can become rich and powerful unless faithful and hardworking labourers are supported by those whom they hire, and it is absolutely right for the employees to share a fair distribution of wealth with their employers. Instead of donating a huge sum of money to professional charity promoters to hold the world's poor, it would be immensely far better to pay good living wages to those they employ.

Yet to-day there exist millions of employees such as clerks, typists, accountants, general assistants, nurses, reporters, salespersons, shoefits, inspectors, conductors, stewards, secretaries, who are generally not supported by any unions, committees, or other services to their employers.

At unreasonably under-pay. As far as Hongkong is concerned, these are the under-paid employees who are having to-day \$2.00 for a catfish of red carp fish, sold at the pre-war day only 9 cents a catfish, and 40 cents for an under-weight loaf of bread worth only 5 cents at the pre-war time but full 12 ounce weight, out of the scanty wages they get. This is why one will find plenty of ration products sold by the black market dealers. Prohibition, or punishment cannot cure the employees to give good living wages to those employees without unions. This is the only golden rule to restore prosperity of Hongkong and China on the basis of humanity and efficiency. That the old idea to let the majority suffer, a miserable life to those few could live like barons is forever eliminated by the New Labour Order, which rules the world to-day. Prices of commodities will drop with re-valuation of shipping, but never would reach the pre-war level.

A QUINCE OBSERVER.

"A GLORIFIED H.O."

Sir,—I should, as another Regular, like to reply to "Regular" on Demob. His lofty sentiments do him great credit, but are shared I fear by few, whether Regular or Hostilities Only.

"Regular" appears to consider that his "point of view represents the other side of this (demobbing) question. No excess of modesty here, or of fact either. His point of view represents at most a microscopic corner of "the other side of this question," if it belongs to the pattern at all.

Furthermore, the choice of norm do please. I do not challenge his theoretical claim to the title "Regular," but I notice he has served only seven years. As the war started some 6½ years ago, he can have had no pre-war experience worthy of the name. To me then, he is just a glorified H.O. All his experience has been warlike experience, and I can only conclude from his views that he has been singularly fortunate in each experience. His mention of his sojourn of over three years in Cairo seems to suggest that this is so.

During three years in this pleasant city I do not doubt that educational and physical superiority over the under-nourished, over-bombarded, half-frozen, hard-worked, long-queuing civilian at home, might comfortably be established. In fact, so charmed is "Regular" with service life and its attendant benefits that it is reasonable to suppose that were he forcibly retrained in civilian life he would become as disenchanted as despised for wishing to return to it. Their natural desire to return to wives and families, to pick up the threads of their broken lives, to establish themselves and their security as soon as humanly possible, "Regular" finds a little tedious.

I do not know which service enjoys "Regular's" regular service, but I do not think it is mine—the R.N. Spels of three years in Cairo are not common in the latter. In fact from what I judge from his letter, my own war experiences compare most unfavourably with "Regular's." Possibly for this reason I have more sympathy with men seeking demob than he has.

"Regular's" experiences should not be applied too generally when discussing the benefits of the Services to the individual in war time (and as I have pointed out "Regular" knows little of peace time services). Some get the rough, others get the smooth. As a rule the latter do not publish the fact of some "Regular's" letter which really brings the tired smile to my battered old features is the bit about being "ready to form the nucleus of a new fighting force," such being his idea of how the returning serviceman should feel about things generally. A masterpiece of unselfishness here! Is the man completely sentimentally diverted from the definition of war weariness? Is it the dismal prospect of the weary wait he'll have before there is another lovely war?

If so "Regular" need not tarry. There is fighting in his beloved Cairo. A little rougher now than when he knew it perhaps, but just the time when the Services should reap the benefits of the mental and physical qualities they have developed in him. Smack in Regular, your type is needed.

"HAD PLENTY"

Further letters on this subject have had to be held over owing to pressure on space.—Editor

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS

Yorky and Brum: We regret we cannot see our way to competing with the girl escort bureau.—Ed.

Washington, Feb. 28, President Truman, to be named Major-General John H. Hines as Assistant Secretary of State. He is now director of the War Department Civil Affairs Division. Associated Press.

Armed Robbers
In Daventry

Daventry, Feb. 28.

Three men were alleged at Daventry, Northants, to have broken into Viscountess Wimborne's home, grabbed her secretary and threatened her with a dagger unless she took them to Lady Wimborne's room and disclosed the location of the safe in which her jewels were kept.

Miss Sybil Yorath, the secretary, told the magistrates that she was awakened by a torch flashing on her bedroom in the Manor at Ashby near Daventry.

In the corridor, three masked men jumped on her, put their hands over her face and carried her back to the bedroom. Two of them sat on the bed while the third held a dagger. Miss Yorath was told "if you lead us to a man's room instead of to Lady Wimborne's this dagger will be stuck into you." They took a flask from an electric kettle and threatened to tie her up with it.

The men said that did not want her valuables but Lady Wimborne's. Two of the men, however, ransacked her room and property worth £50 was taken. Miss Yorath told the men that she would show them the way out of the house, but before they left they cut the telephone wires.

The Vicar of Welton, Reverend Cheshire, said that his house was ransacked two days later. Property worth £27 was stolen and on his desk was left the dagger which Miss Yorath identified. Goods worth £13 were taken from another house.

The three men—all from Islington North—were James Soden, David Bonnie and Morris Mitchamson. All three pleaded guilty but denied robbery with an offensive weapon. They were sent for trial.—Reuter.

CANTON TEAM HERE

The Canton football team arrived here by train yesterday afternoon and will be staying at Good View Hotel.

Madame Chan (wife of Admiral Chan Chak, Mayor of Canton) who is in charge of the team, arrived by plane with Hau Ching-to, the captain.

Seven Chinese military personnel were injured when their lorry, a 15-cwt. Dodge, struck the rear part of a large R.A.F. lorry in Nathan Road, just past Jordan Road, at 5 p.m. yesterday. Both vehicles were overturned following a collision and hit trees. A trailer being towed by the Chinese lorry and containing six men of the Chinese New First Army, overturned and all six, and the driver of the Dodge, were taken to hospital.

ORIENTAL

SHOWS: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15

Commencing To-Day

BUD ABBOTT & LOU COSTELLO

in Universal's Comedy Hit

"IN SOCIETY"

It's a very funny comedy with a laugh-a-minute!

CATHAY

To-Day at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15.

"CHEROKEE STRIP"

Starring RICHARD DIX

FLORENCE RICE

TO-MORROW

First Showing in Hong Kong

GARY COOPER

MADEIRA CARROLL

in

"The GENERAL DIED AT DAWN"

A Paramount Picture

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.

ROBERT TAYLOR loves

GRETA GARBO in

"CAMILLE"

with Lionel BARRYMORE

An M-G-M. Picture

TO-MORROW

GLORIA WARREN in

"ALWAYS IN MY HEART"

SHOWING

TO-DAY

QUEENS

At 2.30, 5.00,

7.15, 9.15 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIMES (13-REELS)

The Song of the Sea, The Story of the Sea

Follow the Boys

GEORGE RAFT
VERA ZHARINA
KARLITTE MACDONALD
BRON WELLES
MURRAY CLOSE
MARLENE DEXTER
DINAH SHORE
DONALD O'CONNOR
PEGGY RYAN
W. C. FIELDS
The ANDREWS SISTERS
AKTIN HUBERTSON
CAROL ANN
SOPHIE TRICKER
BELLA BATTIN
LEONARD BATTIN
LARRY BATTIN

HURRY! HURRY!!

Don't Miss M.G.M.'s
Record-breaking Technicolor Hit
of the Season.....

"BATHING BEAUTY"

Starring ESTHER WILLIAMS, RED SKELTON
AT THE KING'S THEATRE
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 AND 9.15 P.M.

LEE THEATRE

Showing To-day At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

IT'S GAY! IT'S HOT! IT'S SWELL!

AND WHAT A SHOW!

Carmen Miranda

"GREENWICH VILLAGE"

with VIVIAN BLAINE

IN TECHNICOLOR

RHUMBAS! CONGAS! GLAMOUR! ROMANCE!

The Merriest, Singiest, Danciest of All The
20th Century-Fox Annual Big Show!

TO-DAY

ONLY

ALHAMBRA

At

2.30, 5.00,

7.00 & 9.00 p.m.

IT'S FUNNIER THAN

"CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT"

BOB HOPE & PAULETTE GODDARD

IN

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

A Paramount Picture

ADMISSION PRIORS

AS FROM TO-DAY

LOGE SEATS...\$2.40 BACK STALLS...\$1.20

DRESS CIRCLE...\$1.70 FRONT STALLS...\$0.70

SERVICEMEN IN UNIFORM TO BACK STALLS 60 CTS.

CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH

THE BRITISH CENTRE, SYDNEY

PRESENTS

THE GREAT LEVANTE

"ABRACADABRA"

SUPPORTED BY

GLADY COLE JOY DENNY

SID CLARKE MOLLY DURAL

ESME RAY LEVANTE

AND

BY THE COURTESY OF

ENSA ART CARNEIRO & HIS ORCHESTRA

Prices of Admission: Front Stall & Balcony...\$1.00

ALL SEATS CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE

AT CLUB OFFICE—TEL: 25604

